

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 48.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1895.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

Note Well

That the Good Philadelphia Made Clothing made by us and sold direct to you at the saving of the retailer's profit, is on sale at our

NEW WILMINGTON STORE

at the same saving prices which are current in our mammoth Philadelphia stores. Note the following facts:

WE ARE the Largest Clothiers in the World, WE MAKE every garment that we sell, and hence WE SAVE the Purchaser the Dealer's Profit.

The good Philadelphia made

..CLOTHING..

Is therefore at all times

30 per cent under all others in price

May we have the pleasure of your inspection? 'Twill be mutually profitable. HATS and FURNISHINGS also await you to your advantage.

N. SNELLENBURG & CO.

Largest Clothiers and Furnishers in the World. Market and Seventh Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

\$7.50, \$10

PRICES THAT MEAN SOMETHING

The SUITS we are selling at there figures are made in the SAME GOOD STYLES as the higher-priced goods and are WONDERS of excellence, good looks and wearing qualities. The OVERCOATS at \$10 and \$12, the boys' suits at \$3.50 and \$5 and the boys' overcoats at \$5 and \$7.50 are equally astonishing value.

JACOB REED'S SONS

Chestnut St.—916-918-920-922 Philadelphia, Pa.

WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL and SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Wilmington, Del.

Golden College

NEW DEPARTMENT BUSINESS PHOTODUPLICATION FROM THE START TO BE INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 1, 1895. LEARN MORE IN A WEEK than by the old text book method in a month. 300 to 400 students (both sexes) annually from 100 places and 6 states. \$1 graduates last year. PRACTICAL BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COURSES. PREPARES FOR SELF-SUPPORT. Homes in private families for board. Students at \$3.50 a week. Tuition reasonable. Standing references. ANY CITIZEN and ANY MINISTER OF ANY DENOMINATION in WILMINGTON. Write for one of the finest (illustrated) catalogues issued in the world. It is FREE. Graduates aided to positions. H. S. GOLDBEY, Principal.

Delaware Steam MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS,

Fifth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Monuments, Tombs, Etc. All kinds of Marble and Granite Work.

Largest Stock in the State. New and Original Designs. First class Work. Reasonable Prices.

In Buying a Piano or an Organ

Do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render these instruments well calculated for cash or easy payments.

Catalogues and full information sent free.

Mason & Hamlin Co. 136 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

TO THE

New York Weekly Press

An up-to-date Republican National Newspaper, containing 84 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features: Market Report, the most complete published; Letters on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics; Sermon by a leading New York minister; Story Page; Woman's Page; Youth's Page, to which Dan Beard contributes; G. A. R. News; Funny Pictures, and News from Washington and abroad. During the Fall Campaign the paper will pay particular attention to National Political News.

By a special arrangement we are able to send this paper and

THE Middletown Transcript

One Year for only \$1.25

Address all orders to The Transcript, Middletown, Delaware. Send your name and address on a postal card to New York Weekly Press, 38 Park Row, New York City, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Pleasure-Principle-Profit

THE STUDY OF Reading, Oratory, Physical Culture and Voice Culture

AS TAUGHT BY DEKELLER STAMEY, MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY

PRIVATE LESSONS. Classes formed. Call at the Academy between 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. any Tuesday or Thursday. Full information and terms cheerfully given.

MRS. STAMEY will take a limited number of private students in

-- Instrumental Music --

Understand the Whole Case

The word bargains has a taint upon it. It is a phase of trade cant. It has no substitute in the English language.

As too commonly used it seduces flavor of bankrupt stocks—it suggests musty, stale, ancient, out-of-style things.

Fair—Low Prices.

For every garment we sell, whether the people know the value or not, is the main secret of the ever rapid movements of our Clothing.

If you are in need of an Overcoat go in that Overcoat room of ours. We will suit you in five minutes and fit you, too, with one which is as perfect in every detail as the best that can be made by the custom tailor, and it won't cost more than half of what they would ask for it.

For \$5.00

Black, blue or grey Melton, blue Raritan Dress Overcoats, or a heavy brown Storm Coat.

For \$6.00

Blue Chinchilla Overcoat or black wooly Storm Coat.

For \$8.00

Black, blue or brown Beaver and Kersey Overcoats—or black, brown or grey wooly Storm Coat.

For \$10.00

Black or blue Kersey, Clay Diagonal or Rough Cheviot Overcoat.

For \$12.00

Black or blue Kersey Overcoat. The skirt is lined with fine Clay Diagonal, the shoulder and sleeves are lined with silk.

For \$14.00

Heavy black Chinchilla Overcoat.

For \$15.00

Black or blue Kersey Overcoat; skirt is lined with heavy Clay Diagonal, shoulder and sleeves lined with silk.

For \$18.00

Finest black or blue Kersey Overcoats.

The description of the above garments is as plain as we can make in print—the best way is to come and see them.

All of them are all-wool.

The difference is in the fineness and trimming.

Youths' sizes in same grades from \$1.00 to \$3.00 lower in prices.

Everybody is welcome here

to look, buy or not to buy—we'll not urge you, neither will we turn you over to a half dozen salesmen to bore you.

Clay Diagonals, the kind that wont shine, wont fade, wont wear mean; round and square Sacks and Cutaway Suits, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Rough Cheviots, strictly all-wool, even the lowest priced; a popular and stylish Suit, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 \$10.00 and \$12.00.

Other Suits in Cassimeres and Worsteds, in Single-breasted, straight and round or double-breasted sacks and cutaways from \$5 to \$18.

Little and Big Boys are well taken care of and our assortments of Suits, Overcoats and Reefers are large while prices are low as we have said before—can't make prices any lower unless we sell under cost.

New York

Clothing House,

316 Market St.

Wilmington, Del.

Max Ephraim, Prop.

Next door to Wm. B. Sharp & Co's Dry Goods store

ODD RITES OF FAKIRS.

The Curious Religious Ceremonies That Are Practiced in India.

The following interesting description of an Indian fakir is from a correspondent in Lahore: "Two days ago I returned from a short trip to a friend to the sacred city of Ketas, where I had been before. This time I saw several interesting fakirs. There were the ordinary, bearded, ash smeared fellows, one with long brown hair hanging about his shoulders. There was one flabby, besotted looking man, with practically nothing on but a tree looking more or less inebriate and content, his back propped up by the tree, his head on one side, contemplating with serene expression alternately his well rounded paunch and a brother fakir, who was performing his devotions very energetically a short distance off.

"This other was a very lean man and tall. When I first noticed him he was seated in abstraction, Buddhawise, which is something like a tailor sits, only that the feet are brought out on to the opposite thighs, soles uppermost. He was apparently contemplating his fire tones, which were stuck in the ground before him. Surrounding him were a number of little fires. After a time he took up his conch shell and blew a blast, resembling exactly the braying of a more than usually melancholy donkey. Then he rinsed his hands and the conch with water and stood up. He raised his hands outstretched above his head, and placing the calf of his right leg across the thigh of his left, stood so, on one leg, in prayer for some time.

"He looked leaner than ever like this. His body was rubbed well with gray ash, and his rusty colored coarse hair was brought up in a bunch above his head and tied firmly with cord so that the ends stood up like a ragged brush, tipped slightly to one side. He reminded me of a Christy minstrel.

"When the one legged prayer was done, he dropped down again and took another turn at the conch and water. Then he rose, stepped out side the fiery circle and began to walk deliberately, with long strides, round and round it. Suddenly he threw himself down opposite one of the fires, and then raising himself slowly on hands and toes, lowered himself as slowly to the ground again two or three times, touching it alternately with his nose and top-knot. He repeated this at every fire with slight variations, sometimes drawing his left knee right up under him, so that the leg folded like a two foot rule when he touched the ground with his topknot. This concluded the prayers, when he had another go at the conch and water, after which he wrapped himself in a shawl and went to bathe in the sacred tank, in which men, women and children all do the same.

"There are usually large quantities of fish here, but when I inquired why there were so few on this occasion I was told that so many people had bathed there during the festival a few days before that the fish had died—through the impurity of the water I suppose. Yet, as I stood, I saw a woman bathing in one place, a man in another, two children in a third, while a girl drew water for drinking purposes from it in a fourth!" London Queen.

Heavy Turkish Fire.

I must draw attention to that feature of the Turkish tactics which stamped the war of 1877 with a character of its own, a feature evident in all sections in which I took part, in none more than in the one under discussion. I refer to the quick fire of the Turkish infantry, of such power, duration and effect as had never before been dreamed of. General Tollyben wrote later:

"Such a shower of lead as that with which the Turks hail our troops has never before been employed as a mode of warfare by any European army." It was most instinct, experience, silent consent and confidence in their weapons than training or formulated rules which induced the Turkish foot soldiers to adopt this mode of fighting. I had witnessed quick fire drill in Widdin, but I venture to say that it was not until after the first battle that the officers became really conscious of the terrific power of long sustained quick fire.

Our orders were briefly as follows: "As soon as you know or suppose the enemy to be within range of your rifles cover the space presumably occupied by him or presumably to be traversed by him with quick fire, independent of distance, duration, difficulty of aim, probability of hitting and consumption of cartridges." The awful effect upon the opponent of this rule, if carried out as literally and as march on as it was by the Turks, is apparent in the Russian losses, and in the fact that throughout the Plevna campaign the Russian attacks, with few and unimportant exceptions, collapsed, numerical superiority notwithstanding.—W. V. Herbert.

Bolled Peas Excellent.

An anecdotal tale of an unfortunate who was condemned to make a long pilgrimage with peas in their shoes. The first of one of them; at the end of the journey were terribly sore and swollen. His companions were not hurt in the least. Being asked the reason he replied, "I bolted my peas." Wise man. Why should men and women and children make the pilgrimage of life with their feet but all over, when a simply remedy will correct a cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is potent to cure Dyspepsia, "liver complaint," skin disease and kindred troubles arising from the same source.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 A YEAR.

BURGULAR TOOL MAKERS.

They Manufacture the Finest Implements of Their Trade.

When Dutch Gus, one of the most expert and dangerous bank burglars, was captured a few years ago, the most complete set of burglars' tools ever made was found in his possession and it now lends added interest to the collection of burglars' implements on exhibition at police headquarters.

Dutch Gus said he made his tools himself and could rival any toolmaker in the country. In following up the suggestion given by him when he was put through the third degree, made famous by former Chief of Police Byrnes, the police learned that all the cracksmen of the higher class depend entirely upon themselves for tools they require in cracking safes.

The police were for many years at a loss to learn where burglars secured the tools so necessary to their trade. Although complete sets of tools were repeatedly captured when a noted safe worker was arrested, the next arrest would be followed by the discovery of an equally valuable set of tools. It was not long before Steve O'Brien, Phil Reilly, Jake Von Gerichten and Charles Heidelberg discovered, quite by accident, a small cellar shop in Bloeker street, wherein an old German toolmaker ground out the finest implements of the burglars' stock in trade.

Down in the basement of the corner of Most street and within a stone's throw of police headquarters this German toolmaker conducted a small and apparently unprofitable business. Finally the headquarters detectives, whose duties took them down around headquarters at night, noticed that the old German had many customers after the tenement house dwellers had forsaken the sidewalks and sought their hard and uncomfortable couches for the night.

The detectives made a quiet investigation and reported their discoveries to former Chief of Police Byrnes, who was then making the rounds for the detection bureau of the New York police force, which has made it famous the world over. Byrnes was not slow to realize what was going on, and although the law gave the chief of the detective bureau no right to interfere with the old man's business moral suasion was used and the trade pursued by the German toolmaker was broken up and nobody has since tried to build up a business in that particular line.

George McCluskey said, when I asked him where the burglars of the higher class secured their tools, a few days ago: "The burglars make their tools now, although formerly they were made by various toolmakers about the city. The tools in use today are far different from those which were used to crack a safe 20 years ago. Then it would be almost take a truck to carry the assortment of tools, but now the bank burglar can stow away in a corner of his pocket tools enough to crack any safe in the country.

France's Mission Among Nations.

The true mission of France among the nations is high enough if she would but see it. She should lead the world in the arts of peace. We remember Roman conquests in one conversation in those rooms of his in the Colloge de France. "Strange," he said, "how we French wish to shine in wars and foreign adventures, while, in truth, we love the ideals of peace. Our true work is in the advancement of the arts and letters and science. If I were asked to tell the difference between Frenchmen and other nations, I should say it consisted chiefly in this: that with us to be impolite and unlettered is a reproach; that we, more than other people, cherish a human ideal." Surely, too, this is what Heine meant when he spoke of the French as the chosen people and of Germany as Philistia.—Saturday Review.

An Automatic Cure All.

One of the most remarkable developments of the automatic machine is "Dr. Curcull," in Holland. It is a wooden figure of a man, with compartments all over it, labeled with the names of various ailments. If you have a pain, find its corresponding location on the figure, drop a coin into the slot, and the proper pill or powder will come out.

A Jury Composed of Women.

Such an announcement may seem strange, but it is a fact. The jury was an immense one, and the trial has lasted for many years. We refer to the trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. As to its merits, there has been a unanimous verdict rendered in its favor. Indeed it would be impossible to go together any number of ladies who had given it a trial who could come to any other conclusion. It cures ulcerations, displacements, and restores the tendency to cancerous affections and corrects all menstrual discharges. To those about to become mothers, it is a real boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

THE SWEET POTATO CROP.

How Fancy Sweeters Are Stored and Sold by New Jersey Growers.

The best form of storehouse is a one story building with a basement, with the heater in the basement. An ordinary heating stove is used. The size depends on the size of the house. The tighter and better built it is the less heat it will require to heat it. The floor should be on a level with an ordinary wagon body. This will allow unloading and loading without any heavy lifting. The marketable potatoes may be stored on the first floor and the seed and feeding potatoes in the basement. Provision should also be made in the basement for a coal bin. The potato bins should have false bottoms raised two or three inches from the floor and slatted sides set the same distance from the walls to give free ventilation all around the potatoes. It is better to have the bins divided by partitions every three or four feet. This will allow the taking out of a small quantity without disturbing the rest, and will also allow filling the bins clear to the ceiling. It will do no harm to have the potatoes piled seven or eight feet deep if the filling is done carefully.

Potatoes should never be moved or disturbed in any way unless they are to be disposed of at once, as many will rot in a few days after being moved. The temperature should be kept at 90 or 100 degrees while the house is being filled, and for a week or so afterward, giving free ventilation all the time. This dries them out quickly and carries them through "the sweat" in a short time, making what is called a kiln dried sweet. After they are through sweating, and the sprouts are just beginning to show on the tops of the bins, the temperature should be lowered to 65 or 60 degrees and kept there. The more even the temperature the better they will keep. It is not necessary to have a house like the above in order to keep sweets successfully, however. Any room or cellar in which a dry, even temperature can be maintained will keep them.

Sweets sell best put up in ordinary flour barrels, holding three bushels each. If shipped to a distant market, they should be double headed. If the distance is not over 100 or 200 miles, burlap covers will do just as well. In cold weather the barrels should be lined with two or three thicknesses of old newspapers. A small bunch of hay or straw placed on top will prevent the potatoes from being bruised in transit. The foregoing is from a Vineland (N. J.) grower of fancy sweets to The Rural New Yorker. This grower advises starting a few potatoes at a time at regular intervals, say every other day, until your mark is known. Then in a week or two you may send a shipment every day, and if your stock is good and honestly packed you may snap your fingers at the fluctuations in the market.

Covering Enslaves.

The best covering is one that is cool and moist while at the same time excluding air the best. Many have used very successfully green or even wet weeds and grass. This soon rots sufficiently to form an almost impervious surface over the surface. Usually about two feet of tramped damp green material is used. It is expected of course that this will all rot down into a soft, slimy mass. If the heat is very great in the silo, which it is likely to be if the material put in is rather dry, this covering may become fire fanged and dry instead of rotten. The object of using water and tramping ensilage is to cause a better solidification, thereby excluding more air than if left untramped and untramped to arrest the heating of the material.

Ensilage appears to be better if it heats after being put in the silo, but this heating should be arrested in a short time, or it will produce mold. As to the quantity of water, that should depend altogether on the character of the material put in. Only judgment can direct this matter. If the corn is quite immature, there should be no occasion for watering it. If it is mature and dry, then it would bear considerable water, especially at the surface. There are no exact experiments as yet which indicate what method should be practiced or what material should be used in covering a silo to secure best results.—Country Gentleman.

The Electric Weed Killer.

Advantage has been taken of the electric current to destroy weeds that grow by railroad tracks. A mild current of electricity acts as a stimulant to such plants, but a current strong enough to disintegrate the tissues will kill them. To accomplish this in a large way a car is provided with an engine, an alternating dynamo and an induction coil. One terminal of this induction coil is connected to the earth through the car trucks. A well insulated cable leads from the other terminal to a metallic strip behind the car, which stretches across the track a short distance above the ground and is provided with many fine wires pendant from it, like the teeth of a rake. Through these teeth the electric discharge takes place, and any weed touched receives a deadly current through it. As the car is pulled along the weeds are killed at once, and with such an apparatus many miles of railway may be quickly and cheaply freed from weeds.

A writer in The Cosmopolitan, who described the foregoing, says that a similar plan is feasible for ridding cultivated fields from such troublesome pests as thistles, daisies, chicory or any other whose stems at any time reach above the grass around them. A two wheeled vehicle like a horse rake, carrying a secondary battery, a mechanical current alternator and a proper induction coil, could be driven across a field and kill every plant its teeth should touch.

The New York state crop bulletin says that, as a rule, potatoes are very good. Early potatoes, while often few in the hill, are of large size.

For Over Fifty Years.

An Old and Well Tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children. While teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, cures the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and get no other kind.

HIS PET THEORY.

The Commodore Had an Opportunity of Putting It to the Test.

Commodore P. F. Pettibone was in a tender, reminiscent mood, writes Eugene Field in the Chicago Record. He had just heard one of the party at the club remark that the world was full of sentimentalists of the kindest quality. This set the amiable commodore to talking. "Six or eight years ago," said he, "I was summering in Michigan. One evening a telegram came announcing the death of my little nephew, a child to whom I was devotedly attached, because he was my namesake. It was imperative that I return at once to Chicago. I made my way to Manistee, but did not arrive there until after the departure of all trains and boats. Every possibility of reaching Chicago in time for the funeral seemed gone, and I was nearly overcome by grief and disappointment. In this dazed and irresponsible position I wandered about the wharf at Manistee and by the merest chance found a lumber barge about to set out for Milwaukee. I made my way aboard this boat and asked the captain to take me with him.

"Impossible," said he. "I am not permitted to carry passengers. If I were to be detected violating the law, I should be put to no end of trouble."

"But I can go as a sailor or as a deckhand," said I.

"That would be an evasion which I do not care to practice," said he.

"I saw he was not to be moved in this way. So I just opened my heart to him.

"Captain," said I, "this is an imperative case. I must go to Chicago tonight. A dead child, one whom I love, awaits me there, and—"

"Go aboard," said he, not waiting for me to say more. I sat out on a pile of lumber aboard the barge in the darkness and rain until after we left the dock. I was prepared to work my passage. But after we had gotten under way the captain came to me and bade me to supper.

"An splendid meal prepared specially for me. Then he showed me into his cabin. I rebelled against turning him out of his own berth, but he bluffly told me that the mate and he would stand off on watches that night and that the mate's cabin would answer their purposes well enough when they wanted to sleep.

Next morning we were in Milwaukee and I made a railroad connection with Chicago, arriving home in time to discharge the last sad, tender duties to my beloved nephew.

"I have never forgotten the barge Hilton and Captain Tom Richardson. Occasionally I must think about that noble old sailor. Sometimes it is upon the lakes while I am cruising in my yacht. On such occasions I always salute the Hilton with a round from the cannon, and I dip my colors with all possible formality. Captain Tom Richardson answers in cordial style, and the Hilton toots her whistle till the Michigan shore fairly rattles. It has furnished several occasions that I could do the captain a good turn, and you can depend upon it I have always jumped at those opportunities. I feel that I am yet and always shall be his debtor, for in his quiet, noble response to my cry for help he confirmed a pet theory of mine, which is that one who is in trouble in this world of ours has but to lift up his eyes and to stretch forth his hand to know and to feel the presence of human sympathy about him everywhere."

Dogs and Matrimony.

Wonderful tales have been told of the marvelous instinctive intelligence of dogs, but the idea of consulting a canine oracle when a man is contemplating matrimony is a new one. A French writer, however, says that before committing himself a man should note carefully how she whom he loves conducts herself toward her parents and friends, and, above all, how she treats ordinary domestic animals. "Beware of a person whose children and dogs dislike," he says. "Dogs may be our inferiors, but their instincts rarely deceive them, and a pronounced antipathy on their part may well be considered as a danger signal. No compassion should be felt for him who marries a girl whom dogs snarl at and dislike, for he has had fair warning of domestic storms."—New York Advertiser.

Manure For Sandy Soil.

There are two defects in sandy soil which require manures to remedy. One is a lack of vegetable matter, because as sandy soil does not hold water it is always warm, and whatever vegetable matter it may have is quickly decomposed. Green manure is the best, as it is the quickest remedy for this. But there are many places where the best kinds of plants to plow under for green manure will not grow. This is owing to lack of mineral plant food, chiefly lime and potash. Wood ashes contain both, and they ought always to be used liberally on sandy land. The potash helps to relieve the dryness of sandy soil. It will dissolve the sandy particles, making a true soil of them, and thus retarding too rapid filtration through it.

If clover will not grow, at first sow rye or some other large grain, and plow the first crop under. This will make humus in the soil, and that will secure a clover catch. So soon as clover can be made to grow there will be no further trouble. We would not advise plowing under the clover at first. Cut it and feed it to stock. Save all the manure made from it and apply it to growing more clover. When grain can be top dressed, there will be no difficulty in getting a catch of clover or grass, however poor the soil may originally have been. All applications of manure on sandy soil should be on the surface. The manure will be washed down fast enough, without being plowed under.—American Cultivator.

Washington

.....Letter

ON. Thomas B. Reed knows from experience that it is best to make a non nouncement concerning the committee assignment of members of the House. While

it is certain that Mr. Reed has already assigned all of the old members of the House to committees, it is not probable that more than a dozen members of the House will know to a certainty their own places on the committees, and less than that number the places of other members, before the official announcement is made after Mr. Reed has been formally elected Speaker. Mr. Reed will have more trouble in properly placing the new members, and will have to rely largely upon the advice of others, as many of them are entirely unknown to him. However, he is a rare hand at correctly sizing up a man after talking with him, and he will meet all of the Republican members before he takes his seat as Speaker.

It is not necessary to do more than mention the fact that less than fifty senators and representatives have yet arrived in Washington to make it plain that the numerous stories sent out purporting to tell what the Republicans are going to do are merely guesses founded upon the opinions of individuals. Whether the Republicans will attempt to reorganize the Senate is an open question and will remain such until a caucus decides the matter and decides what shall be done. It may not be necessary for the Republicans of the House to hold a caucus to surmise if they did, as the leaders of the party are especially desirous that whatever is done shall be in the line of party policy and that there shall be no bushwhacking on the part of those who are more intent upon achieving personal notoriety by making sensational speeches than of advancing the welfare of the party as a whole.

There are several reasons, all good, why the talk, which has been indulged in by cacklers, about Mr. Cleveland punishing ex-Speaker Crisp for his silver views by having the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House and the consequent leadership of the Democrats in that body given to some cuckoo instead of to Mr. Crisp, has been amusing to those who know the financial status of a majority of the Democratic members of the House. It is only necessary to mention one of these reasons: a majority of the Democratic members hold precisely the same views that Mr. Crisp does, or at least they did when last heard by their constituents. Of course it is possible that the administration can control some of these votes by a judicious use of patronage, but it is not at all probable that it will care to go into a contest of that sort. It might end not only with the nomination of Crisp by the Democratic caucus but gall might be added to the bitterness by the adoption of a silver resolution. That Mr. Cleveland would like, if he had the power, to go into the wholesale punishment of those Democrats who do not agree with him is doubtless true, but his time will be so fully taken up with dodging the missiles slung at his head from both Senate and House that he will have no time to devote to punishing others.

It is seldom that such absolute indifference is shown by senators and representatives a week before the meeting of Congress as to what recommendations the President's message may contain as exists among those now in Washington. This indifference is not confined to either party. Everybody seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it makes no difference what Mr. Cleveland may say or leave unsaid; that it is the wisdom of the Republicans in Congress that must be depended upon and not Mr. Cleveland's message.

Some of the candidates for the minor House offices are trying to turn it into a sectional contest, this office for the South, that for the West, the other for the East, etc., but it is not probable that the caucuses will make its selections upon that basis. There have been too much sectional politics in this country. The Republican party has always proclaimed itself a national party, even when one section was solidly arrayed against it, and it is not likely to endorse sectionalism in any form now.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder Co.

30 WALL STREET, N. Y.

